

Santa Fe New Mexican

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15.

The attitude of the Republican party of New Mexico has always been consistent on the question of the admission of the territory as a state. We favored the admission of the territory when the Democratic party was united in their opposition against it. We still favor its admission, believing that there is no good and substantial reason for keeping us out of the Union as a state and believe that this can best be accomplished by the election of a delegate to congress who is in harmony with Republican politics and principles—Republican Platform, New Mexico, 1898.

Bank robberies and street hold-ups are becoming so numerous in the east that the people of New Mexico are almost afraid to go back to visit the old homes.

The result of the election in Boston for city officials, in which the Democrats succeeded in electing nearly their entire ticket, is another case of "the Dutch taking Holland."

Now that peace has become assured by the signing of the treaty between the United States and Spain, the war ships are being painted white again. Uncle Sam, by reason of his long residence in America and observance of the habits of the Indians, dons his war paint before starting out after some other nation's scalp; but after the trouble is over, the evidences are removed and all is lovely and white.

Stories of suffering and death in the Klondike, as they did a year ago, are coming from that inhospitable land, and hundreds, perhaps, who went to that country last spring and summer confident of success in gaining wealth in a few months, will never reach their homes again. It is the old story of "distant hills are green." But in spite of the experiences of men who have visited the gold fields in Alaska the past two years, next spring will see another stream of gold seekers rushing into the camps along the Yukon and other streams in the far north, while the opportunities offered by New Mexico, where the climate is mild, access to supplies is easy and where there is room for thousands of prospectors, will be passed by.

If it made the Spanish members of the peace commission feel better and to love their enemies more by incorporating in the articles of the treaty that "she yields only to force," the American commissioners acted wisely in allowing it. The supposition is that Spain would not have stopped fighting until the United States was licked had the force been on her side, and placing the explanation of the reason for the suspension of hostilities and the signing of the treaty in the document will prove valuable to historians in the ages to come, as it will remove, officially, all doubt on the subject. Had the phrase been omitted, coming generations might have gotten the impression that the war came to an end through the magnanimity of the Spaniards, who did not want to exterminate the Yankees.

One feature of the Hull army bill causing special attention is its treatment of the artillery arm of the service, which is radically different from the provisions of the Miles bill. Chairman Hull groups the entire artillery branch into one corps of 144,000 men or heavy batteries, and 24 light or horse batteries, thus doing away with the regimental organization and reducing largely the number of officers. There is talk now of a third bill which shall be a compromise between the two bills now before the house committee on military affairs, the total increase being a feature both parties can agree upon, viz. 100,000 men for all branches of the service. Chairman Hull would have 30 regiments of infantry numbering 55,000 men, the equivalent of 14 regiments of artillery numbering 16,800 men, 12 regiments of cavalry numbering 14,400, or 86,700 men in the line. Adding to this the hospital corps of 3,000 privates, the largely increased engineers corps and the ordnance, quartermaster, commissary, inspector general, medical, adjutant general and judge advocate's departments, the total aggregation reaches a little over the 100,000 figure.

It is with some degree of national pride that the average American notes the demand for American policemen in the new colonial possessions. General Henry, military governor of Puerto Rico, is considering importing a large squad of trained New York, Boston or Philadelphia policemen to maintain order in the municipalities of the island, and in Cuba the need of that peculiarly effective supervision which only an American policeman can give, is being appreciated. In fact, the new chief of police of Havana is ex-Chief McCullaugh, of New York City. McCullaugh was thrown out of his job by Tammany hall because he is a Republican. But the Republican state administration immediately made him state superintendent of elections, a position he filled to the general satisfaction of the public except Tammany. The need of a thor-

oughly trained police executive in the Cuban capital was seen by the administration, and the ex-chief was so strongly recommended that the president selected him for the work, and Chief McCullaugh is either on the ground or will be shortly. It is safe to say that the bulk of the police force of Havana will be made up of American policemen, and that they will show themselves as the right men in the right place, may be accepted without argument.

Democratic Opposition.

As the days pass, it becomes more and more evident that the Democrats have decided to make expansion, if possible, an issue which will take the place of free trade and free silver to a large extent. Since congress convened the members of the senate on the Democratic side have been growing bolder day by day in their opposition to the plans of the administration regarding the annexation of the islands ceded by Spain, and now the issue is pretty well defined. Judging from the utterances of the Democratic statesmen, they are not so much opposed to the ratification of the treaty which has been signed between the United States and Spain, as they desire to place themselves on record as against any change in the policy of the government which has been followed since the Louisiana purchase was completed, and hope by so doing to line up the opposing factions solidly against the Republican party for the campaign and election of 1900. In this attitude the Democrats are somewhat inconsistent. They realize that the treaty must be ratified by the senate, and that there are enough votes in that body in favor of ratification to prevent any other outcome of the matter when a vote is taken. After that is done it is difficult to see what they can accomplish toward preventing the annexation of the islands. The terms of a number of Democratic senators expire on March 4, 1899, their seats will be filled by Republicans in the 56th congress, and thereafter the Democratic opposition to the administration will amount to almost nothing for eight years to come in the senate.

Before the election of 1900 comes around, annexation will have been accomplished, stable forms of government established in the new possessions and the people will have accepted conditions as satisfactory, will know that the United States has fulfilled her duty in taking peoples who have been oppressed for centuries under her protection, and the probabilities are that the advantages derived through such an arrangement will hoist the Democrats on the sharp end of their own sword.

It may be a shrewd move for the Democratic leaders to attempt to force opposition to expansion into a party issue, but that is a question which will have to be studied a while. A large majority of the people of the country are not adverse to trying an experiment which promises so much, and they will be more than glad to give it a thorough trial before condemning it. Expansion has been forced upon the country, and it will require more influence than that of a few Democratic senators and would-be leaders to defeat it or cause the people to turn against the administration because of its attitude in the matter.

That Butte Incident.

Poisonous fumes from smelters have for years been a standing cause for complaint, and with the increase in the number and capacity of smelting plants these complaints are becoming, in many cases, grievous. For instance, people living in and around Argentine, Kan., used to find holes eaten in clothes hung out on the lines, due to the precipitation of acid fumes from the great smelter there, and there was more or less of an ado until the company found a way to otherwise dispose of the cause of trouble. At El Paso, when the wind blows from the northwest, the zinc-sulphur fumes are blown four miles into the city where their stifling stench becomes a marked nuisance, especially to people on the west side of the town. For years the raising of vegetation in Butte, Mont., has been impossible on account of the smelter fumes, but the citizens have stood it because it was regarded as an unavoidable evil. But of late the sulphur-arsenic fumes have become so strong and so deadly that five recent deaths have been attributed to them, and an emigration from the town has started. This has also started citizens to action, and at a recent mass meeting measures were taken looking towards an abatement of the trouble. The disposition of smelter fumes has of late become something of a problem, and devices have been invented to consume all of these noxious vapors in especially constructed combustion chambers without interfering with the course of the draught. But the improvement is attended with considerable cost, and smelter owners have been postponing the day when they shall add consumers to their plant, just as many railroad companies have been postponing the day when they shall add to their freight equipment the new standard coupler adopted by the interstate commission. But the smelter men might as well make up their minds the reform has got to come and prepare for the inevitable. When these vapors become destructive to life the law making powers are sure to compel the smelters to adopt consumers, just as the railroads are forced to adopt accident preventive and life saving appliances, and this Butte incident will now hasten the needed legislation.

A PROSPEROUS CITY

J. F. Manning Writes of Silver City's Thrift, Enterprise and Pushing Business Activity.

JEALOUS OF ITS INTEGRITY

Silver City Won't Listen to Any Suggestions of a Divided Shire—Greater Grant County is the Theme—Stock, Mining and Agriculture Booming.

Special correspondence New Mexican. Silver City, Dec. 14.—Silver City is a typically prosperous western city. The phase implies numerous ore wagons

bumpering through the streets, the banks overflowing with golden proceeds of the stock industry, and a solid backing to commercial affairs. Business men are cheerful and contented and a spirit of satisfaction pervades the community. The streets are bustling with activity, the air is resonant with the hum of industry and the evangel of progress is perched on the cupola of the court house.

A wave of prosperity has struck the place, and, unlike the semi-occasional wash-outs that sweep down from the hills, it has no intention of departing and will not cause the populace to climb a tree.

There are but few idle men in the community, and most of these are idle from habit or idleness, and not from necessity. Furthermore, no mauling cattle or mauling oxen are found on the streets. No doubt, if such a state of affairs existed, some enterprising citizen would gratify his natural aptitude for progression by attaching street cars to them.

Business is good. And the business men of the town are harmoniously united and unanimous when they tell a stranger that it is good. So much for business conditions.

Considerable snow fell here during the past week. Not so much as at Santa Fe or Albuquerque, but enough to deter men from ascertaining whether or not Silver City ranks as a pleasure and health resort. No grass is visible to the naked eye and the "keep off the grass" signs have been taken in-doors and stored with last summer's mosquito netting. Strawberries are not quite ripe and the birds that once caroled in the trees have turned their job over to the church choir and are nursing sore throats. From casual observation, I infer that from Southern California has places that rank above Silver City as winter resorts. However, the denizens of the locality, with proverbial optimism, aver that the snow storm was a good thing, because the ranges needed it. If an avalanche would sweep down from some distant mountain and block the streets, the citizens would probably say that it was a mighty opportune occurrence, because the streets needed grading, any way. But perhaps this generally asserted optimism is the cause of making Silver City one of the liveliest and most progressive localities in the west.

It is amusing to note the condescension—even patronage—that some Silver City people assume when business conditions in Santa Fe are in comparison, the topic of conversation. They point with pride to their mines, their stock interests, their tributary districts and their numerous other resources. Then their eyes fill with tears and they regret that Santa Fe isn't in a similar position. The stand taken reminds me of an after-dinner story told by the inimitable Colonel Ralph Twitchell:

"An Irishman, possessing the fantastic name, O'Hoolihan, engaged in the poultry business and kept his stock in the cellar of his city home. One day the sewer 'busted, bedad,' and drowned his chickens."

"O'Hoolihan was an influential politician and somewhat 'upon to' the ways of the world, and he determined to make the city pay damages. He applied first to the police sergeant of the precinct and unfolded his tale of woe thus wise: 'Me name is Michael O'Hoolihan, O'ho forty votes in the precinct. The soot bashed and drowned me chickens and I want for the city to pay the damages.'

"The sergeant listened to him attentively, then patted him on the back and said:

"I regret the occurrence exceedingly, and would be glad to aid you, but, unfortunately, the matter is one that does not come within my jurisdiction. I am forced to refer you to the captain."

"The police captain likewise deplored the incident, patted him on the back and referred him to the street commissioner in the city hall."

"O'Hoolihan trudged off to the city hall. 'Of course the street commissioner had heard of Mr. O'Hoolihan and knew that he was a valuable citizen and respected member of the church, but, unfortunately, the matter was properly within the jurisdiction of the water commissioner."

"The water commissioner likewise considered O'Hoolihan a good thing, so he patted him on the back and pushed him along."

"Disgusted, furious and tired, O'Hoolihan at last stood in the mayor's office. He had reiterated the story of his misfortune so often that it was decidedly monotonous."

"'Mister Mayor,' he said, desperately. 'O'want damages. The soot bashed and drowned my chickens. Phwat would yez do about it?'

"The mayor swung around in his revolving chair and replied: 'Why the devil don't you raise ducks?'

"Silver City may as well say to Santa Fe, 'Why don't you raise ducks?' But Silver City is a good country for ducks and perhaps Santa Fe is not. There are no Santa Ritas, Central, Mogollons, Port Bayards, etc., to supply up there."

As in all other New Mexico towns, the interest here in matters pertaining to the volunteer army is decidedly intense. Silver City shed a few volun-teers when the president called for the troops and, as some of them are not home yet, the people are concerned regarding their future.

Politically speaking, Grant county has more issues at stake than some people have hay, and the proper people have been elected to care for those issues. A few political enemies think that Mr. Ancheta promised too much when he told his constituents that he would introduce a bill for the abolition of mailboxes in New Mexico. But a politician must expect to get "joshed" once in a while.

If you want to see a Silver City man "rear on his hind legs and faunch like a bucking bronco," just mention county division. Silver City don't want to divide with any one, and thinks that it is entitled to the whole cheese. In fact, the people of the community are figuring on a scheme of annexing part of another county. I shouldn't be surprised to see the Greater New York idea spread more. Eventually a few of the enterprising citizens of Silver City will get up before breakfast and "grab a root" and pull Albuquerque down where the flexible Grant county line can encircle it.

Every one here gives Jo Sheridan great credit for his work in the last campaign. He is looked on as the Mosie who led the Republican clan to the land of corn and wine, viz., the "pole counter." And Jo is modestly resting on his oars while other people do the boating for him. He is credited with taking up the fight at a critical period, relegating all personal enemies, putting political renegades to flight, reducing Ferguson's majority from 952 to 547 and electing the full legislative and part of the county ticket in Grant county.

I met Judge Parker on the train and secured his views on many important matters, but was not given liberty to publish any portion of them. When we met again the sub-rosa feature will be eliminated and The New Mexican will contain an interesting interview on the political situation in his locality. The Judge is somewhat worried over the educational act agitation and thinks that the passage of the act would work incalculable injury to the New Mexico public.

The Harvey house in Rincon is being remodeled and equipped with all of the conveniences of a first class hotel.

United States Marshal Foraker and family were passengers from El Paso to Silver City today. They will return to Santa Fe this week.

W. H. Jack, president of the cattle sanitary board, states that the cattle business is quiet because all shipments have ceased but that the range and stock are in good condition. The recent snow storm was a godsend, for it supplied water where needed, and insures early grass. The cattle were in splendid condition to stand the storm and no losses will result from it. Mr. Jack has been requested to address the national stock growers' convention, which will meet in Denver January 24 to 27, and tell what he knows about live stock conditions in the territory.

J. F. M.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

RATON.

At the last regular meeting of Raton Chapter, No. 6, R. A. M., the following officers were elected: A. C. Price, H. P.; Frank Henning, king; Louis de Baen, C. D. Stevens, scribes; Thos. Schwachheim, treasurer.

At the meeting of the Aztec Commandery, No. 5, the following officers were elected: V. E. Hestwood, eminent commander; P. P. Fanning, generalissimo; J. J. Shuler, captain general; Jas. McPherson, prelate; Frank Henning, senior warden; J. E. Lyon, junior warden.

At the last regular meeting of Harmony Lodge, No. 6, K. of P., the following officers were elected: O. M. Ziegler, chancellor commander; J. W. Barrett, vice chancellor; M. T. Tomlinson, master of work; C. C. Beringer, prelate; Jas. Burns, master of arms; C. M. C. Houck, keeper of records and seal; C. M. Bayne, master of exchequer; N. Benston, inner guard; Pete Mogenson, trustee.

LAS VEGAS.

The K. of P. lodge has elected the following: Rev. Geo. Selby, C. C.; M. C. de Baen, V. C. C.; T. B. McNair, P.; C. E. Kingsley, M. of W.; J. Biehl, M. of P.; Saul Rosenthal, M. of E.; W. H. Kelly, M. at A.; L. Casaus, I. G.; Geo. Shield, K. of R. S.

The Order of the Eastern Star elected for officers: Mrs. O. L. Gregory, matron; Mrs. J. A. Murray, assistant matron; J. A. Caruthers, patron; Mrs. J. B. Howell, assistant conductress; Mrs. George Selby, treasurer; Miss Blanche Rothgeb, secretary.

The Daughters of Rebekah have elected the following: Mrs. A. J. Wertz, noble grand; Mrs. Anderson, vice grand; Mrs. A. W. Bell, secretary; Mrs. H. A. Johns, treasurer. Homer Unsell and Phil Doll were initiated into the order.

A division of the Order of Railway Conductors was organized in this city last Saturday night, with the following officers: C. A. Berry, chief conductor; Geo. Cochran, assistant chief conductor; J. A. Campbell, senior conductor; William McClurken, junior conductor; John Dareson, inside sentinel; J. E. Tingley, outside sentinel; F. A. Nohl, secretary and treasurer. Meetings will be held every Saturday night at 7:30, in Knights of Pythias hall. The division will be hailed as Albuquerque, No. 389.

Ballut Abayad Temple, A. O. N. M. S., held its annual election of officers last night, and the following divan was selected for 1899: Illustrious potentate, C. P. Myers; chief rabban, Arthur Everett; assistant rabban, Chas. Mausard; high priest and prophet, H. H. Tilton; oriental guide, Chas. K. Newhall; treasurer, W. H. Hahn; recorder, Frank McKee; grand representative to imperial council, Frank McKee.

Deming Lodge, No. 13, F. and A. M., held its election of officers for the next Masonic year, on Thursday evening. The newly elected officers are John Corbett, W. M.; W. P. Tossell, S. W.; Jos. Martin, J. W.; N. A. Bollek, treasurer; Ed Pennington, secretary; G. W. Hanner, tyler.

At the meeting of the Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic hall at 7:30 p. m. J. R. Brady, H. P.

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Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., Regular convocation first Monday in each month at Masonic hall at 7:30 p. m. E. S. Davis, W. M.

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